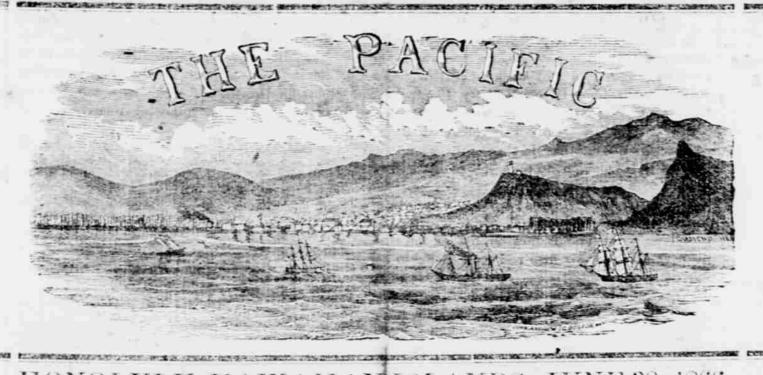
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## AMITTIET.

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## THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

BURNING

PRINCIPLE WAS ARRESTED BY A PR

-OF THE-

American ship Hornet. It has seldom been our lot to chronicle a more unfortunate disaster than the burning of the Hornet, one of the finest of the California fleet of clippers, or an escape more providential than that of a portion of the ship's company. The following account has been gathered from the lips of Mr. Thomas the third officer of the ship, and Mr. Clough, a seaman, both of whom have relatives residing in San Francisco, who will welcome them as from the grave.

The American ship Hornet, of 1428 tons burthen, Captain Josiah A. Mitchell, left New York on the 15th of January, bound to San Francisco, with a general cargo, consisting of coals, iron, 6200 boxes candles, 2460 cases kerosene oil, and the usual assortment of miscellaneous merchandise. Beyond speaking one or two vessels, nothing occurred on the passage out worthy of note, till seven o'clock on the morning of the 3d of May, at which hour the mate went below with one of the hands to draw varnish, taking a lantern. While so engaged, an explosion suddenly took place, which set fire to the sails in the sail-locker, between decks,

The seaman rushed on deck, shouting "fire," while the mate remained below trying to put out the fire, with blankers, which he took off from The ship was at this time scudding along beautifully under a six-knot southeast trade wind. She had just crossed the Equator the evening previous, in the usual track of vessels bound to California in longitude 112° 8'. The hatches at the time were off for ventilating the ship, as is customary. Hardly had the alarm been given, before fire and dense smoke came out of the after batch, communicating almost instantaneoasly to the "erossjack-sail," which was hanging clewed up. In a very few minutes, the flames burst through the main batch, and set fire to the mainsail. With the first alarm, Capt. Mitchell was promptly on deck, and set one watch to work endeavoring to control the fire. while the other watch was ordered to lower the

were safely lowered without trouble, but in launching the long boat, her bottom was stove in by an eyebolt, making a hole in the bottom about a foot square, which was stopped up with blankets and shirts, during the entire cruise. The boats were provided with sails, but these being in the sail-locker, it was impossible to get at them. A studding sail, a main royal, and some pieces of canvas lying handy on the deck were thrown into the boats, with what provisions were accessible, consisting of four hams, twelve tins of assorted meats, a box of raisins, seven pieces of pork, one hundred pounds of bread, and four buckets of raw potatoes. Four demijohns and a barrel, containing in at but

boats and get them ready. The quarter boats

twelve gallons of water, were also passed in the boats. The ship's chronometers, epitome, compasses, quadrants, and a few blankets were also saved, but no clothing, except what the men stood in.

At this time the whole ship was in flames overhead, the fire creeping and haping from spar to spar, and enveloping the rigging, sails and masts in one vast sheet of flame. It was impossible to remain on board any longer, and at quarter before eight o'clock, or three quarters of an hour after the first alarm, the order was given to leave the ship, and all hands took to the boats, and pashed off from the vessel. Here was one of those grand sights, often described, but seldom witnessed-a noble ship, which an hour before was gliding cheerily along her course, now all wrapped in flames from the deck to the trucksa grand and costly pyrotechnic display, in which the masts, spars, and rigging formed the bold outlines. The seene was enough to strike terror into the bravest heart, when he remembered that it was over a thousand miles to the nearest land, and the chances of reaching land next to none. At eight o'clock the masts of the noble ship went over her side, but the burning hull, like a huge lamp, fed by 20,000 gallons of kerosene and 6,000

masses, reaching to the very clouds. The boats remained by the ship during the day and night while she was burning. As the cargo gradually consumed, the ship lightened, just as she would alongside the dock when discharging cargo. There were no explosions during the burning. At five o'clock on the morning of the 4th, the fire having burnt through the hull to the water, the noble clipper made a plunge forward and went down bow first, leaving no trace of her, but a few charred spars and pieces of wood floating about. This was in N. Lat. 2º 20'; W. Long. 112° S', about 1,000 miles due south from Cape St. Lucas, Lower California, and 2500

boxes of candles made an awful conflagration,

lighting the horizon for a hundred miles around,

while the flames and smoke rolled up in black

miles east of Hawaii. During the first night Capt, Mitchell, who had, throughout the disaster, shown a cooleess and bravery equal to the occasion, distributed the men into the three boats, according to their to pacity. In the long boat, with him, were the two passengers, the third mate and eleven sea-

men, as follows: Capt. Joslah A. Mitchell, of Maine; Messrs. S. and H. Fergu. son, of Conn.; J. Sidney Thomas, 3d officer, of Kichmond, Maine; Peter Smith, of Amsterdam, Harry Morris, of Havre, France; Charles Cardmann, of Denmark; John Haskell, of Fultonville, Mass.; Joe Williams, of New Bolford, (a native of Modelra) Fred'k Clough, of Thomaston, Maine: John Farris, of Madeirs; Thes. L. Tate, of Portsmouth, N. H., James Cox. of N. Y. city; Antone Passaic, of Cape de Verde Islands; Neal Turner, of New

The second boat was placed in charge of the first officer, Samuel Hardy, of Chatham, Mass. Besides him, there were William Lang, of New York, (whose father is a stock broker in that city.) George Winthrop, of London, England, George Washington (colored cook.) steward and four others, whose names we have not yet learned. The third boat was in charge of the second officer, Mr. Parr, of North Shields, England.

With him were the carpenter and six seamen, whose names we have not been able to obtain. The provisions and water were all equally distributed among the three beats during the first night, masts fitted, and sails cut out for them, as mit. Being in the track of California-bound seas encountered by the one which has arrived. vessels, Capt. Mitchell, concluded it best to head northwest, in the same course, hoping to sight some passing ship. The two quarter boats were started off in search of some mode of deliverance. | they will meet the same treatment here.

The second day frequent light showers occurred, and some four gallons of water were obtained, to add to their small stock. The winds were light and baffling, and the sun fell with scorehing rays on their unprotected heads.

The fourth day the course was changed for Clarion Island, located in Long. 114 W., Lat. 18º 30', but owing to strong winds and heavy sea, the boats were unable to fetch up to it.

On the fifth, sixth and seventh days, six dolphins, a bonita and turtle were caught, and divided among the three boats, giving the crews plenty of rew meat, but as they had no salt, they ere unable to keep it. All the boats' crews we e now put on an allowance of a gill of water. half a biscuit, and half a raw potato, twice a day. But when it rained, all hands were privileged to drick all the water they could catch.

For the next thirteen days, the winds continued light and baffling, the long heat towing the other two all the while. On the 17th day out, two "boobies" were caught, which were divided among the boats crews.

When eighteen days out, under a stron : trade wind, it was found impossible for the long boat to continue towing the others, as the strain and erking were so severe as to endanger her, and lapt. Mitchell decided to east off the mate's out, which was done in Long. 114 W., Lat. 13 Three days after, it was decided, for the same reason, to cast off the second mate's boat, and after coming alongside, dividing the beggarly remnant of stores, and bidding each other ieu, they cast off, all being in good spirits. Up to this time, the three boats were still in sight of each other, each having a navigator in charge, and heading on the same course. That night they parted company, and the two mates' boats have not since been heard from.

After reaching longitude 117 west, and latitude 17 north, Captain Mitchell decided to head ip." located according to Bowditch, in Lat. 17 N., Long. 133 30 W. The boat spent several days cruising over the position, but found no signs of land. Thus far they had endeavored to keep in the usual track of California-bound clippers, in hope of meeting a passing sail. But failing to find land here, they

headed for Hawaii, distant 1200 miles. At this time they had no meat, and nothing to eat but the bare bones of the ham, and the canvas it was rolled in, with their regular two gills of water. Pieces of this canvas and the staves of a butter keg which had a saline relish to them, served as the main stand-by, while the leather of their boots was scraped off, soaked in water so as to make the leather soft. This served as their soup. For desert, they are pieces of cotton shirts and handkerchiefs. By some accident there was a supply of tobacco in the boat, which served to allay their thirst, and may have been a principal means of preserving their lives. During the entire passage the utmost discipline prevailed, with watches off and on, as regularly as on the ship. The boat leaked badly, and all bands took turns bailing to keep her afloat. With the strong trade winds, heavy sea and squails, blowing at times almost a gale, this was no light work.

On the thirty-eighth day, four flying-fish kindly flew into the boat. These were seized, and divided into fifteen equal ports, and each ate his share raw. The next day another flying-fish came aboard, which was also divided into fifteen pieces, and served around. On the fortieth day, very small fish flew aboard, which was given to the captain, as he was suffering most from want of nourishment.

On the forty-first day, Neal Turner, an invalid seaman, who had a severe abcess in the hip, gave up discouraged, and lay down on the bottom of the boat. The rest of the party were in good spirits but weak, expecting to see land in four or five days. There was no grambling nor dissen-

On the forty-third day out at 11 A. M., the cry of " land-ho" was given, and the lofty summit of Mauna Loa cheered the famished voyagers. The land was sighted a day or two sooner than they expected. On nearing it, a flag was waved on a pole, which was seen by those on shore, but at first it was supposed to be a fishing party. When approaching near the breakers, off Laupahoehoe, two natives swam off to the boat, and on finding the destitute condition of the crew climbed into it, shook hands with every one, saving "how do you do," took the oars, and brought the boat safely to the beach.

None of the party were able to stand up, and on trying to do so, tell over, perfectly helpless, and unable as infants to walk alone. The natives crowded around, women vicing with the men, took them up in their arms, and carried them all ashore, to the house of Mr. Jones, Pulu Agent of J. C. King & Co., who received them with greatest kindness. The natives brought all kinds of fruits and vegetables, such as potatoes. bananas, cocoanuts, &c., for the starving men, but Mr. J., deeming it not prudent for them to eat these, made some tea and broth, and nursed them with the zeal of a Florence Nightingale. Next morning they were allowed to eat a little more freely, but still with great caution, their host providing them more at each subsequent

Word having been dispatched to Hilo, the American Consul there, Capt. J. Worth, sent three boats and brought the sailors to that port, Capt. Mitchell and the Messrs. Ferguson preferring to remain at Laupahoehoe till they gained more strength. At Hilo the Consul provided for all their necessities and bestowed much care on

The whole party in the long boat, thus reached land safely, after having been forty-three days at sea, on short allowance part of the time, and less allowance most of the voyage. What is more remarkable, there was no sickness, nor any of that dizziness which is so often the accompaniment of persons kept in a starving condition for

so long a time. To Captain Mitchell's fitness for his command, is due in no small degree the success of bringing this open boat 2500 miles safely to land. He had a compass, but no chart, and steered as with super-human skill, or more correctly speaking, an over-ruling Providence steered them in salety to the land. The seamen express the most unbounded confidence in him, and felt, like soldiers with their General, that so long as he led them, they were safe, and should reach the land.

The other boats-unless picked up by some stray vessel-have probably been lost. Though each was provided with a navigator, it was not till after they parted company, that the long boat decided to put off for these islands. The others may have done so or not, but in either well as circumstances and materials would per- case, could hardly survive the squalls and heavy

The captain and sailors will leave for San Francisco by an early vessel. During their stay in Hilo, they were generously supplied with all taken in tow by the long boat, and thus they | that human kindness can provide, and probably

FORTY-NINTH DAY, June 21. Assembly met at 11 A. M. Vice President Hon. G. ithodes in the chair. Minutes rend and approved. The Chairman of Committee to whom was reforred petition from District of Hamakua, reported that the 1st section in the petition be referred to the Minister of Interior and the rest tabled; report

LEGISLATURE.

The Chairman of Committee to whom was reerred an Act to amend Sections 92 and 94 of Civil a passed-27 to 8. lode, regarding the extension of butcher licenses, eported that they thought the Act a worthy one; and introduced a bill to the same effect, with the hope that it would be considered when the Act to amend was taken up by the House. On motion, report and bill laid upon the table, till action was taken on the afteresaid Act.

Leave was granted Mr. Kanaina to read for the first time a bid to amend Section 387 of the Civil Code. Bill was referred to Select Committee. His Highness Prince Lunalilo introduced a resolution that the Sergenat-at-arms be instructed to

purchase taourning badges for this Assembly, and he sum of \$50 be deducted from the appropriation of \$6000 to defray the tuneral expeases of her late Highness the Princess Royal. Tabled. On motion the hill relating to excheats of kule-

anas, on his second reading, was read and discussed before the House. Mr. Kamalo moved the passage of the bill on its second reading. Mr. Kahanu moved to indefinitely postpone the

Mr. Kamalo said that many of the lands on these islands had a great number of kuleanas on them and when the parties owning the same died without issue, he did not see why the land should escheat to the government instead of the proper

Mr. Kakani said all lands originally belonged to the government, and Nobles hold land that was given them by Kamehameha 3d in the year 1847. government. He was in favor of indefinitely postpouling the bill.

Mr. Hart agreed with the last speaker. Mr. Aholo favored the passage of the bill.

Mr. Ukeke sald that the bill was a proper and good one, consequently he should vote for it. It gave equal justice to the government, chiefs and the people. Some imagine that trouble and injustice will arise from this bill if passed; he would ssure them that all troubles and injustice arising from its passage would be imagination only.

Gov. Dominis said, as he was the introducer of the bill, he would like to correct a few mistaken ideas of some of the members. In the first place he would say that the bill in no way affected Section 1451 of the Civil Code, and he could not see why the land should escheat to the government, when it was never owned by it; that these kuleanas were taken from the konobikis and given to people living on the land for their use and benefit, and consequently the land should revert to the proper owner in case the occupant died intestate. They members of the court entertained the same opinion? as he did on the subject of kulcanas.

Mr. Kamakan was in favor of the passage of the Mr. Kalakana was in favor of the bill, as neither the king nor government ever owned these kuleanas.

Mr. Bishop said that unfortunately some people died without heirs, and consequently there was no one for the property to escheat to: and so long as anybody could be found who has any right to such roperty, the government have nothing to do with As had been well illustrated by Mr. Kalakana, the king had never owned the kuleanus. It was by the mutual consent of the king and chiefs that these kuleanas were given, and they long to those to whom they were given, and their heirs, ther the kulennas ought properly to go to the former owners of the original land (or ahupuau). These kuleanas have materially ojared a great many lands, being the choicest spot in some of them, and in some hands when the kulcanas are taken out the balance would hardly be worth surveying. Those kulcanas in the lands of the king would revert to him, and those in the lands of other people go back to them. This Act was brought in for a public benefit, and those who in the least understood its operation, would in all probability vote for its passage

Mr. Kamala moved as an amendment to strike out the word estate, in the first section, Mr. Kannamano was adverse to the passage of the bill, Mr. Ukeke said that he was surprised that the member from Mr. Keawehunahala supported the biil.

Minister Variety moved the previous question, and after some further debate, the bill passed its second reading, and was ordered to be en resent. As analy adjourned. Fiftiern Day, June 22.

Assembly met at usual bour. Mr. Kaapa presented report of the Saultary Commission to whom was referred resolution of Mr. Mahelona for an appropriation of \$3000 for medical teacher and teacher of navigation at Labatualuna seminary, and recommend that resolution be-

laid on the table. Mr. Abolo moved to adopt report. Mr. Kakani moved that report of Committee be received and considered in the Committee of the

Whole to-day, which was put to vote and carried. Mr. Keohokana presented report of Committee to whom was referred petition from Homania, District of Wailaku, reported consideration of same. and ordered that the Minister of Interior appoint 3 commissioners of private ways, and 3 commisioners of fences as prayed for, and that prayers 2. 3 and 4 be laid on the table. Report recommitted. Minister Varigny introduced a resolution that

from and after the 28th of the present month no new bills or notices of bills will be received and entertained by this Legislative Assembly. His Highness Prince Lunalilo moved to table the resolution, which was put to vote and lost.

On motion, resolution was adopted. Mr. Kaapa introduced a resolution that the Sergeant-at-arms be requested to provide each member of the Assembly with 100 postage stamps. Adopted. Mr. Ukeke introduced resolution that the Sergeant-at-arms be ordered to see that each member has black clothing, and if not a proper suit of black be provided and expenses of same to be deducted from appropriation for funeral expenses of

H. R. H. Princess Victoria Kamamulu Kaahumanu. On motion of Minister Variguy resolution tabled. Mr. Kepolikal introduced resolution that some stated amount

Resolved, that any member can introduce any Resolutions or Acts, and that this Assembly has a right to sat and consider the same if it takes them 12 months or more. On motion of Minister Variety resolution tabled, Mr. Keawehmahala gave notice of his intention to introduce

a buller resolution, that each member of this Assembly be furhished with two copies of the laws of this session when published. Mr. Ukeke introduced the following resolution: Resolved, that the Chairman of Committee to whom was ferred the petition of Macha and Kanakaste report, that the tition be considered in the Assembly, and on motion resolu-

On motion of Mr. Kamalo Assembly proceeded to order of On motion of Mr. Kamalo Assembly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on consideration of the report of the Sanitary Commission, on resolution of Mr. Mahelona that \$1000 appropriated for a teacher of medicine and a teacher vigation at Lohsinalana Seminary, recommending that such se tabled, and Mr. Kanna was called to the Chair. On Committee rising Chairman reported that the Committee had adopted report and recommendation

On motion report of Committee adopted. On motion of Mr. Kamalo Assembly adjourned. FIFTY-FIRST Day, June 23. Assembly met at the usual hour.

Mr. Kamalo from Committee, to whom was referred the resolution regarding the settlement of \$4,000 a year on Queen Dowager Kalama, reported hat in the opinion of the Committee, the resoluhead of permanent settlement for Queen Dowager.

Minister Harris moved that the report of the Committee be tabled, till the rest of the Committee signed it, as the names of only three were on it. After some discussion, a motion to postpone until Tuesday next, was carried.

\$36 to be appropriated for clerk of the market.

President ruled it out of order. Minister Hutchison gave notice of his intention to introduce an Act to amend the law regarding

On motion of Mr. Kamalo, bills ready for their third reading were ordered to have the titles read. An Act relating to escheats of kuleanas, passed its third reading.

Title of an Act to indemnify the Minister of Finance was then read, and after some little debate On motion of Mr. Kamalo, the bill to amend tions 416 and 487, on its second reading, was

taken up, and Section 1 read. Mr. Wana moved the indefinite postponement of tion 1, with the rest of the bill. Minister Harris was in favor of indefinitely postponing the bill, as it was not proper to tinker the

laws without any effect, and that it would bother the Tax-Assessors, as they would not think of such a triffing amendment besides which it would bother Mr. Varigny said that he was opposed to the

bill, for the reason that altering laws was very dangerous, unless it was for some important object and objected to the figures 17 and 46 as an amendment, but would rather have it as in the law, as a young man of 17 was no subject for taxation, and a man of less than sixty could well stand taxes. Motion to lay the bill upon the table, put to vote

Bill to authorize the publication in Hawaiian of Vols. I and 2 of Hawaiian Reports, was taken up. Minister Hutchison moved the indefinite postponement of the bill, as there was not enough apopriated for translating and printing the whole, it if discussed in the Appropriation Bill, and left to the Judges of the Supreme Court to make a selection for publication in Hawaiian, the amount already appropriated would be sufficient.

Mr. Ukeke said that the motion of the last speaker was with the intention of keeping the Hawaiian people in a happy state of ignorance as regards goes of their own kingdom, and let the foreigners into everything that is going on. If the ring the bill to a select Committee, they had better reports were originally printed in native, the people would see how quick the Ministers would want them printed in English. The Hawalian is the original language of the world, and to prove that, he would say that whatever foreigner arrives here can upon his arrival distinctly pronounce the word "aloha," and that proved that Hawaiian was the original language.

Mr. Keawehunahala said that a considerable amount was appropriated in 1864 for the purpose of printing the Hawaiian Reports in the Hawaiian language but it was not done, as there was no law to force the Ministers to do it within a certain time. Perhaps the Minister of the I sterior does not want to publish these reports, because he moved to have the bill rejected, and if so let him make himself understood to the Assembly.

Monister Barris stated that most all of the Reports contained in Vol. 1 had been translated, that its publication would soon be taken up. And if the Assembly wished, they should first be published in the Au Okon and finally into book form, and hoped that he had shown to the members of the Assembly that the book was in a fair way of being finished; and as the government have been formulate in getting an Interpreter and Trans-lator, the work would be pushed forward, but requested that the bill be tabled, and a resolution to the same effect introduced In regard to the remarks of the member from Koelaupoko, he said that the Board of Education were doing all in their power o perpetuate the Pawarian language.

Mr. Ckeke replied that he appreciated the very plausible re-

marks that fell from the last speaker, but it put hun in mind of a native called mulemule. Motion to pass 1st Section of bill carried.

Section two read.

Minister Harris said he would like to ask the introducer of the bill how much in his opinion, he thought it would cost for printing such a book, and stated that it cost a great deal more ban \$1200 for the printing the 2d Vol. of Hawsian Reports, the binding costing over four hundred dollars, and that it was not translated. If the gentlemen in the Assembly know about printing a book, they will know that printing a book costs as uch as building a house, and wanted to know how two books could be printed, when the paper and binding would cost as much as has been appropriated for printing of this work. All he wanted was, that the flouse should discuss the matter, and think it over, because to drive the camel through a needle's eye was an impossibility, and could not be done. He would like know what man in the Assembly would get up and say that the Minister of Interior could get up such a work as is required for \$120. He was in favor of referring it to a Special Committee, and made a motion to that effect, suggesting that the Committee se appointed of men who are most deeply interested in the book, viz., those practicing the low,

On motion Committee rose pending discussion, and Chairman reported the 1st Section passed. Report of Committee adopted.

FIFTY-SECOND DAY, June 25. Assembly met pursuant to adjournment. Mr. Hulnili presented a petition from the District of Puna, Kanai, praying that the sum of \$1000 be appropriated for building an office for the governor of that island. Petition referred to Committee on

Internal Improvements. Petition from the District of Wailuku, praying that the road days be reduced, those who have no children be exempt from the school tax, that the tabu on konohiki fish be repealed, that government pasture be free to all, that the Chinamen be sent entry, that the horse and dog tax be reduced, &c., &c., signed by 150 petitioners.

Mr. Nabaku presented a petition from Kaanapali praying that a person authorized to marry and a preacher be appointed for that district. Vice President ruled that such a petition could not be entertained by the House.

Petition from Ewa, praying that the tabu on hulas be taken off. Tabled. Mr. Kupan introduced the following resolution-Resolved that this House take up the Treasury Bill to-morrow and discuss it, Minister Variguy moved to table the resolution.

put to vote and carried. On motion of Minister Varigny Assembly proceeded to the order of the day-bill to provide for

printing Hawalian Law Reports. J. M. Smith said that he was surprised that the House passed the first section of the bill, when a sum had been appropriated for the same object, and that after the full explanations of the Minister of Finance, he could not see how it was they voted in favor of the bill, and wanted to know how many of the books would be sold if they were printed unless lawyers bought them. He said that he

would a great deal rather see the money for these reports spent for school books or for the translation of rations be apportioned to the Leper and Queen's Hospitais. of a book on navigation or medicine, as long as it was something that would enlighten the Hawaiian people, and that the translation of the reports. could be published in the Au Okoa, and every body could have all the information regarding these reports required.

Minister Harris said he was much obliged to the

last speaker for his remarks against the bill and

would add a few remarks, stating that printing a

book took a long time, as was in the case of Vol. 2 of Hawaiian Reports, which was pushed through by all the industry they could obtain and that it only came out of the press last March, and that it was no small gratification to have this House so freely acknowledge the advantage of a government press. It would be the aim of His Majesty's government to make the press subservient to the good of the people, and he could testify that his colleagues did all they could to maintain it, but as for himself he was far behind and was in favor of referring the section to a special committee, because if the books had to be translated it would be two years before the first volume was finished, and if a ommittee was appointed he would show them how the thing could be advanced, that he and his colleagues were firm supporters for the advancement of Hawaiian literature, as could be tested by the members present, and the worthy chaplain of tion be adopted, and \$8,000 be inserted under the | the House; he was gratified to see that the House so freely gave means to the Board of Education for carrying out such purposes, and they were using every effort in their nower in that direction.

Mr. Aholo said that he was rather doubtful of

copies would sell, although he would like to see

the book published for the information of the lution. Report accepted.

passing the bill, as it had been said that few of the

Mr. Kupau offered a resolution that the sum of | people, and was in favor of the committee rising, in order to refer the bill to a select committee which might be appointed by the House. Motion of Mr. Aholo that committee rise put to

> Gov. Nahaolelua wanted to know why the Reparts were printed. Minister Harris answered him by saving that they were printed for the use of the Judges and lawyers, so that they might have them in a col-

lected form, and not scattered through newspapers, and that they were intended for the present as well as future Judges and lawyers. Gov. Nahaolelua said that he was of the opinion that the book ought to be printed, as it would be of benefit to the native as well as the foreign lawyers and Judges. He did not agree with the mem-

her from Kohala in his statement that the book was an unimportant one. If so, why was it published in English? Mr. Bishop said that he sympathized very much

with the natives in their request to know what was in these books, and that everything that was of benefit to them should undoubtedly be printed in their own language, as he understood an appropriation had been made for the printing of such; that some of the Reports in volume one had been translated, and he believed that the Ministers would do what they promised: that they would give the wheat and not the chaff of these Reports to them, which was what they wanted; that if the House voted to refer the bill to a Select Committee, they would not be voting against it, because the Committee would investigate the cost, &c., and report, which report could be adopted or not, as the House chose.

Mr. Nahaku was in favor of the passage of the econd section of the bill, and said that he did not believe in referring it to a Select Committee, as they would not be in favor of passing such a bill. It had been stated that the Reports were printed, in order to show people in foreign countries how the Courts were conducted here, but he thought that knowledge about the Courts and its doings ought to commence at home before it went abroad; and if the other side of the House insisted upon referstate at once that they did not want the book or Reports printed in the Hawaiian language: but if it was the intention of the House to have the Reports printed, they had better pass the bill at once. Mr. Mahelona said that a great deal had been said about the bill, and most of the time was taken up by the Ministers in trying to suppress knowledge from the Hawaiian people. He did not choose to believe what had been said on the side of the Nobles, because he wanted all the Reports. as he had been a lawyer for a long time and want-

ed more knowledge regarding law. &c. Mr. Abolo said that he should vote in favor of referring the bill to a Select Committee, not to kill the it but to remove all difficulties regarding the bill, as had been explained by the other side of

A motion to refer Section 2, with the rest of the bill, to a Select Committee was put to vote and carried, and the following gentlemen were appointed by the Vice President: Messrs, Aholo, Keawehunabala, Kakani, Kaunamano, Wana and

Minister Harris moved that the Governor of Maui be added to the Committee, as he was in favor of the bill. Motion approved. On motion of Mr. Nahaku the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole for the consideration of a petition from M. Macha and S. Kanakaole for \$134, being an amount expended for surveying some Government land, and Mr. Kamakan was called to the Chair. Mr. Nahaku moved that the petition be referred to a Select

Minister Hutchison moved to indefinitely postpone. Mr. Kamalo asked his reasons for making that motion Mr. Heleluhi was in favor of referring it to a Select Com-

Mr. Kamalo was in favor of baying the clerk of the Interior Department bring down such papers as might be connected with the affair to-morrow, and then settle the petition. Minister Hutchison said that the Government asked forfa surveyor, but was refused it by the Legislature, hence the lit difficulty. He haped that the members of the Atsembly would see that the Government was not antagonistic to the people, and stated further that when a man wanted to lease or piece of land from the Interior Department, he is asked where the land is and the boundaries, as the Department had no surveyor, and consequently the lands are only known by name. Mr. Wiltse, of Walmea, has the title of Government Surveyor, but receives no pay, and perhaps that is where they made their mistake, which is their own fault, and they ought to stand the consequences, as everybody who buys lands from the Interior Department has to pay for the survey, as the Department is not allowed a surveyor.

Mr. Heack said perhaps he might throw some light upon the subject. The petition was referred to a Committee consisting in part of himself, who had investigated everything regarding it, and found only the lease of it to them. Whose fault is it that this difficulty has arisen-the Minister's or his clerk's? The Legislature, as they have not set apart a sum for a

Mr. Ukehe asked the Chair to order the speaker to sit down as he has had the petition for two months past, and if he knew so much about the petition why did he not say something about it before, and report on it. He was in favor of somebody else speaking.

Mr. Heuck, in answer to the remarks of Mr. Ukeke, said, out of the country, that Kabulai be made a port of | that the committee consisted of five, two of which were for eigners; after they had done all they could, they gave the petition to the natives, as they thought they might know more would be making a bad precedent, and he believed that all the transactions of the Interior Department in this matter were perfectly honest. The land has been leased from the petitioners to Mr. Spencer, and perhaps from some misunderstanding with him they have sent in this petition to the Assembly. He would prefer leaving the matter to the Minister of Interior, as he had perfect confidence in him, and it would be justly settled under his management. Mr. Widemann had just acquainted hun of the fact that originally the land were leased by the men, and he dunned one of them (who is in Honolulu) the other day for arrears in rent, and he did not ask for an offset

for the amount paid to the surveyor. Mr. G. Khodes was at first in favor of referring the petition to a select committee, but after hearing the facts of the case he had changed his opinion. These gentlemen have not brought any evidence of this debt and for this reason he should vote to indefinitely pos pone the resolution as this House cannot take any action open it. Mr Ukeke said that he was astonished to see Representatives follow in the wake of the Ministers like so many hoopilimeani, and stated in regard to surveying, that he was now

living upon a piece of land, and the government paid for sur-

veying it; he also stated that there was an appropriation every year for a surveyor, and he was in favor of having the petition referred to a select committee, Mr. Kamalo moved to table the petition. Governor Nahaelelua was in favor of tabling the petition, as he leased lands on Mani and in every case had the applicants pay for the survey.

Mr. Ukeke said that he wanted Mr. Kepolkai (member from Walluku, Maui, ) to get up and say just what the Governor of Mani had said, but warned him against being hoopilimeaai. Mr. Kepoikai said that the people were in the habit of leaslands from the Governor of Maui from one to five

with the privilege that if they were not successful in raising wheat they might throw up the lease. Mr. Ukeke-Do you have the land surveyed, and pay for it without receiving a lease of the land. Member from Walluku-Ves Mr. Ukeke-I don't believe it.

Motion to lay petition on the table put to vote and carried. On motion House took up on its second reading an Act to amend Section 397 Civil Code. Bitl read throughout Minister Variguy said that he and his colleagues thought the

law a very good one, and moved that the bill be referred to a Committee of five for redrafting. Mr. Wana said it was a very bad law and moved to indefinitely postpone it, which motion was put to vote and carried. An Act to exempt volunteer soldiers from certain taxes, was next taken up on its second reading.

Minister Varigny moved the passage of the first and second

sections, carried and ordered engrossed.

An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act to abelish the Circuit Court of the 1st Judicial District was next taken up, and bill nassed its second reading. On motion Committee rose and Chairman reported passage of an Act raising the salary of District Judge, Oahu, and on motion report adonted. On motion bill ordered to be engrossed and put on its third

reading in due course.

An Act to amend Sections 1, 2 and 4 of Chap. 54 of Penal Mr. Ukeke moved the indefinite postponement of Section 1. Mr. Rhodes was in favor of the motion made by the member from Koolaupoko, as this bill was making a bad matter worse. Assembly adjourned.

FIFTY-THIRD DAY, June 26, The Assembly met at the usual hour. Gov. Dominis handed in a minority report from the Committee to whom was referred the resolution regarding a permanent settlement on Queen Dow-

ager Kalama, and recommended tabling the reso-

Mr. Ukeke, from the Committee to whom was referred a petition from Honnaula, reported and recommended that the Minister of the Interior appoint three Commissioners of private ways.

SIX DOLLARS PER ANNUM. VOL. X. No. 52. WHOLE No. 527.

A dispatch was received from His Majesty the King, requesting the Assembly to increase the salaries of His Ministers, as they did not receive sufficient to maintain the dignity of their position. The following is the dispatch:

Nobles and Representatives of My People : When the Appropriation Bill of the current two years was under the consideration of my Cabiret, I was desirous of caus ing a larger appropriation to be inserted for the salaries of my Ministers, but they declined so to insert it, assigning as a rea son that the Budget was their own, and they did not desire to ask from the Assembly anything which was for their personal benefit. But I deem it my duty to represent to you that a proper provision for the chief officers of my Government, suitable to the circumstances of their position, is a duty of the people towards themselves. The advanced cost of living renders it absolutely impossible, to my opinion, that my Ministers should

out of their present salaries, maintain a style which I deem

necessary ; nor do I think that you will believe it just that the

should be called upon to draw from their private resources to

make up an unavoidable deficiency. (Signed.) KAMEHAMERA R. Given at Iolani Palace this 20th day of June, A. D. 1866, and

the third year of Our Reign. Mr. Ukeke said that he wanted the dispatch to lay over till to-merrow, and then discuss it. Mr. Mahelona moved that the message be referred to a Setect Committee, and that said Committee acknowledge the receipt of the dispatch, and ad-

consideration. Adopted. Messrs, Mabelona, Kaapa, Kahaulelio, Henck and Nahaku were appointed to draft a reply to

vise His Majesty that the House would take it into

His Majesty's message. Mr. Smith moved that the message be referred to a Select Committee, and the Vice President appointed the following gentlemen as such Committee: Messrs, Smith, Keawehunahala, Aholo, Ka-Mr. Kaapa introduced a resolution that the Ser-

geant-at-Arms be ordered to furnish the members of the Assembly with mourning badges, and with carriages to attend the Juneral on Saturday next, Minister Varigny moved to accept the first part, but not the last, as carriages were not to be allowed on that day.

Mr. Kakani moved to table the whole resolution. Mr. Mahelona moved to amend by having the members of the Assembly furnished with black suits throughout.

A motion to adopt the resolution as amended was carried. Mr. Kamalo introduced the following resolution: Resolved, That the money appropriated for translating and printing the Hawaiian Reports in

the Hawaiian language be expended for local Several members rose and moved to table the

resolution, which was done. Mr. Mabelona introduced a resolution that the Sergeant-at-Arms be ordered to supply each of the Representatives of this Legislature with a suit of black, including hat and shoes-such articles to be charged to the expenses of the funeral. Mo-

Mr. Keawehunahala moved a suspension of the rules to consider the bill to prohibit the introduction of venomous repiles into this country. The

bill was read throughout. Mr. Ukeke said he liked the law, but it was too short, and moved as an amendment to the first section to make a fine not exceeding \$5,000, or imprisonment at hard labor for a term not exceeding

A motion to pass section one, as in the bill, was carried. Section two was then read.

Minister Hutchison moved to postpone the en-acting clause, as in Chap. 38 of the Penal Code there was a law that met the requirements of the

bill exactly. Mr. Kaapa asked the Minister if the man who introduced the bears was fined.

Minister Hutchison said that this bill was introduced to prohibit the importation of some snakes, which have been the subject of discussion by many who were naturally ignorant of snakes, and who said that snakes were a curse, &c .. - [the Minister was here asked if he considered snakes a blessing 1 -and there was an idea abroad that snakes were dangerous. There were two kinds of snakes-the venomous and unvenomous, and the latter are as harmless as kittens. A person could pick them up and put them inside of his shirt. By the publications set forth here, we are told that all snakes have venomous fangs, which is not so, as the publishers know nothing about them. He asked the members if they would be against the introduction of a harmless snake, when, if they met hundreds, there was no danger of their getting hurt. [Mr. Kaapa said that he had read books about snakes, and by all accounts they were not welcome visitors.] Minister Hutchison said that he was astonished at the members for allowing prejudice to carry them off, when these harmless reptiles would be of great benefit to this Kingdom, because they destroyed all the vermin in it, at the same time being perfectly harmless. In his opinion, as Minister of the Interior, or as a private gentleman, these snakes are perfectly barmless; in his opinion, if these harmless snakes were imported the bill would not prevent it, as it relates to snakes or other venomous reptiles, and that this snake was not a venomous reptile. [Mr. Kaapa said that he did not like the language used by the Minister, and that if this law passed it should be enforced, and not be a dead letter as stated by him would be the case.] The Minister said that the member from Hilo misunderstood him, as he did not say that the bill would not prohibit the introduction of snakes. but in his opinion the phraseology was such as

could not exclude them. Mr. Kamalo said that he was glad to be informed by the Minister of the Interior that there were a great many harmless snakes. He was in favor of the passage of the bill, because he did not want to take away the employment from the rats, dogs and owls, and wanted to know if there were not animals enough in this Kingdom to kill all the rats living here. He asked the Minister of the Interior if these snakes destroyed caterpillars, as he might have omitted that fact; or if the Minister had told him that these snakes would have destroved externillars and noor horses he should have voted for its rejection, but as it stood he

should vote for its passage. Mr. Keawehunala wanted to ask the Minister of the Interior a few questions. The snakes that you are going to import when you put them in a rice or cane field and say stop here and kill the rate and vermin, will they stop? [The Minister of the Interior answered, they go where they can get food | These snakes, if imported may not confine themselves to the rat killing business, but may occasionally indulge in young chickens, geese and turkeys. [Minister Hutchison said that there was no certainty of importing these snakes, and the Government would not introduce anything against the wishes of the people. Mr. Kamalo said, if so, it is so much in favor of the passage of the bill.) Mr. Keawehunahala said if the Minister of the Interior will only consider this bill he will see it to be a good one. If a man brings some snakes here, and keeps them caged up. and some malicious person comes along and breaks open the cage, would the man that introduced them be liable to a fine? No! Because the lawyers would interpret the law in such a way that would clear him at once, as he didn't bring the snakes

here with ill intent. Mr. Bishop was not in favor of the bill, because great nuisances had been committed by the numberless rats in this Kingdom, and the snakes are supposed to be perfectly harmless, and would do much good to the country in the way of killing vermin. Mr. Rhodes said the word snake conveys to our minds something that is superlatively bad, and to be destroyed if possible, and it is generally entertained that a soake always returns evil for good. This idea has srisen from these venomous snakes who throw the same reflection over all of their species, but when we throw such opinions over all snakes because some are dangerous, here we must stop, and not let our prejudices run away with our reason and good sense. Because sharks are dangerous, that is no reason why we should kill all the fishes. So we must reason in regard to snakes. When I was once fiv-ing in the West Indies, the planters made their tenants and men produce so many rats' tails or heads every week. So we most not prohibit the introduction of these harmless snakes, a the rats are now increasing with the utmost rapidity, and wi soon render agriculture useless on these islands. In conclusi let me say to the members of this Assembly not to let their fer

run away with their good sense, and prohibit the introduct